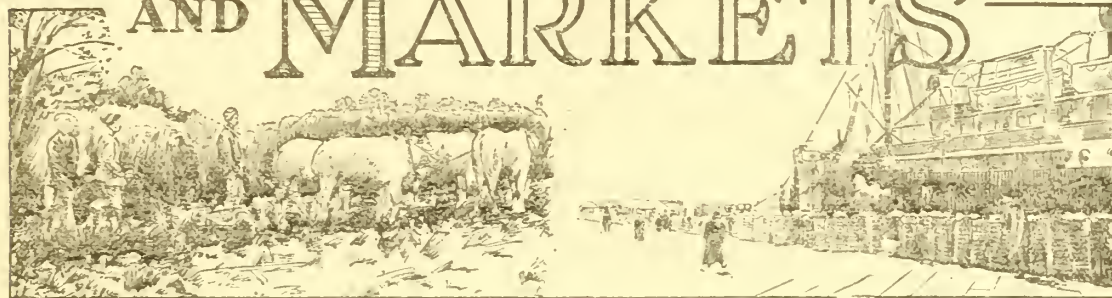


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



MISS R. B. CRAVEN
FOREIGN AGRICULT. SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULT. ECONOMICS
F. C. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FEATURE ARTICLES

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BELGIAN BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES	640
Southern Hemisphere wheat season well advanced	642
Czechoslovakia moves to support bread grain market	642
Danube feed grain exports expected to be small	643
Japan makes proposals to India conference	645
Japanese rice crop estimate increased	646
Italian rice crop appears smaller than last year	646
Britain sets cured pork import quotas to February 28	646
Germany plans increased fat output	647
Australian wool sales firm	648
United States export index sustained by cotton	648

L A T E C A B L E S

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Argentine executive decree November 28 authorizes newly created grain board to purchase grain and flaxseed for exportation at following fixed prices in paper pesos per 100 kilos - conversions to U. S. cents per bushel in currency at current exchange given in parentheses: Wheat 5.75 (62.8) flaxseed 11.50 (\$1.17) and corn 4.40 (44.86). Difference between purchase and sale prices to be defrayed out of funds from exchange operations. (Buenos Aires Office, Foreign Agricultural Service, November 29.)

French official crop yields current season with last year's production in parentheses: Corn 16,495,000 bushels (16,115,000); potatoes, bushels 552,032,000 (605,747,000) and sugar beets 7,227,000 short tons (8,367,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 30.)

London wool sales show slightly easier tendency for greasy merinos while other wools are firm to harder. (London Office, Foreign Agricultural Service, December 1, 1933.)

London prune market especially forward interest somewhat erratic owing to exchange fluctuations. Spot demand good, and prices steady. Liverpool spot demand active and stocks clearing rapidly. Forward quotations slightly easier and transactions light. (Fruit Specialist Fred Motz, London, December 1, 1933.)

Chinese leaf tobacco crop this season around 130,000,000 pounds compared with about 104,000,000 pounds last year. Stocks of old crop foreign leaf in Shanghai are very light. Demand for leaf tobacco for cigarettes manufactured in China has fallen off during recent months being estimated 20 to 30 percent lower than normal for this usually active period of the year. (Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service, November 25, 1933.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain informationProduction

Revisions in wheat production estimates in several countries during the past week increased the total for the 41 countries reported to 3,243,045,000 bushels as compared with 3,459,287,000 bushels reported for the same countries in 1932. An increase of almost 3,000,000 bushels over the previous German forecast was the most important change, though a substantial gain in the Latvian crop was noted, and a drop in the estimate of the Union of South Africa reduced the expected harvest there by 1,200,000 bushels. The new estimate for German rye production showed a decline of almost 1,000,000 bushels over the earlier figure received, but it is 4.3 percent higher than the 1932 crop. Estimates for Latvia and Algeria, together with several revisions for other countries, bring the total for 27 countries reported to date to 1,003,202,000 bushels, which is 12.4/above percent the total reported for these countries in 1932.

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Country and item	:Reported up to:		1932
	:Nov. 27, 1933	:Dec. 4, 1933	
	: 1,000 bushels:	: 1,000 bushels:	: 1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat</u>	:	:	:
41 countries prev. reported ...	3,240,739	:	3,459,287
Germany a/	202,911	205,836	b/ 183,830
Union of South Africa a/.....	10,640	9,440	b/ 10,627
Latvia a/	6,063	6,605	b/ 5,268
Other minor revisions	:	19	:
41 countries reporting.....	:	3,243,025	3,459,287
<u>Rye</u>	:	:	:
25 countries prev. reported...	990,645	:	969,269
Germany a/	344,445	343,563	b/ 329,255
Hungary a/	37,896	37,191	b/ 30,301
Luxemburg a/	484	545	b/ 493
Austria a/	33,045	32,026	b/ 23,853
Latvia	:	13,808	11,793
Algeria	:	30	27
27 countries reporting	:	1,003,202	961,089

a/ Revised. b/ Included in total above.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Crop Conditions

No official estimate of the 1933 Argentine wheat crop has been received but unofficial reports continue to indicate a crop outturn somewhat similar to that of last year. Weather conditions during early November were favorable, and the government's campaign against the locusts was going forward in a satisfactory manner, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke at Buenos Aires. While newly hatched hoppers were rather widespread over Cordoba, Santa Fe and Entre Rios, it was thought that the grain was too mature to suffer much damage now.

Harvest is under way in many sections of Australia at the present time and new grain is beginning to arrive on the market. Recent rains are reported to have delayed harvesting in some districts and though they have been beneficial to the late sown crop, early yields have been irregular and the quality varied. A preliminary estimate of the 1933-34 wheat crop in New South Wales, Australia indicates an outturn of 57,500,000 bushels, according to a report from the American Consul at Sydney. This state usually produces a little less than a third of the total crop of Australia. Last year it produced a crop of 77,000,000 bushels. In spite of a poor beginning, satisfactory progress was reported in most sections, and prospects were generally fair to good.

Market conditions

The wheat market in Shanghai was inactive during the latter part of November with the trade awaiting an expected announcement regarding wheat and flour duties, according to a naval radio message from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Strong opposition was shown to the wheat duty by millers and importers. The flour market showed increased activity with more buying from Tientsin. Stocks were lower, and mills were operating at almost full capacity. By the middle of December, it was thought that the wheat supply of some of the mills would be exhausted. Native wheat arrivals continue small and a significant price advance is noted. No foreign wheat was booked during the past week, but one cargo of Argentine wheat was contracted for in Tientsin. For table of current wheat prices quoted on the Shanghai market, see page 663.

Czechoslovakia assists domestic wheat and rye industry

Under the influence of supporting purchases, the Czechoslovak wheat and rye markets improved during October, according to the American Consul at Prague. Although wheat offers were large the latter part of the month, resulting in a heavy strain on the cooperative societies, prompt purchases of surplus offerings prevented a price decline. Some rye, which was also freely offered at this time, remained unsold, domestic mills buying small quantities only. It was estimated the third week of October that the cooperatives had bought and stored about 6,000 carloads of rye, half of which was to be denatured for feeding purposes,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

while the other half was to be used for alcoholic purposes.

Amending the alcohol law of June 7, 1932, whereby only alcohol distilleries which also produced yeast for sale could use milling grain for alcohol production, other distilleries using grain unsuitable for milling, the Council of Ministers has approved the proposed decree of the Government permitting these other distilleries to work up into alcohol rye suitable for milling. In this way, states the American Consul at Prague, it is expected that a portion of the large rye crop of this season will be utilized and other agrarian demands for assistance may be compensated.

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FEED GRAINSSummary of recent feed grain information

The 1933 barley production in 36 countries so far reported totals 1,216,506,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 13 percent from the production in the same countries last year. Since the publication of the last table in "Foreign Crops and Markets", there have been some minor revisions in the earlier estimates which caused a slight increase in their totals, while the first estimate for France is about 15 percent above that of last year. The largest increase was in Germany, which reported a harvest about 8 percent above that of last year, and the largest within present boundaries.

The 1933 oats production in 31 countries reported totals 2,778,522,000 bushels, which is about 17 percent below the 1932 production in those countries. The first official estimate of the oats crop in France is 18 percent above the harvest of last year, while minor revisions in various other countries have caused a slight increase in their total.

The total corn production in 9 countries reported amounts to 3,122,-737,000 bushels, a decrease of 18.5 percent from that of last year. The table on page 664 shows the preliminary estimates and the revisions of earlier feed grain figures which have been received since the November 6 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets". A table showing current feed grain trade and prices is found on page 665.

Danube feed grain exports expected to be small

Probable corn exports for the 1933-34 season in the Danubian countries are forecast by Agricultural Attache Michael of the Belgrade Office at 66,900,000 bushels. The corn of the present crop contains from 20 to 35 percent of moisture, the moisture content being largest in Yugoslavia, then

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. On account of the relatively high cost of artificial drying, it is believed the corn exports will not be important before next spring when the grain will have dried out without artificial heat. October exports were almost entirely made up of old crop corn. The price of old corn has increased in all Danube Basin countries, except Rumania, as a result of active demand for mixing with insufficiently dry new corn. Consequently, the price of new corn is generally low except in Hungary, where this year's crop will barely exceed domestic needs.

Danube Basin barley exports for 1933-34 are forecast by Mr. Michael at 54,200,000 bushels. The increased activity in barley exports from Rumania is chiefly a result of British purchases due to the cancellation of Russian contracts by the seller. Light Hungarian fodder barley and also brewing barley have been marketed in Austria, and heavy barley in Italy. Exports to Germany, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and other countries have become difficult on account of the replacement of barley by cheap rye and low grade wheat in these countries. The Hungarian government has granted a 20 percent reduction in the freight rate on barley shipments. The 1933-34 oats exports are forecast by the Danube Basin office at 5,500,000 bushels. Oats were out of demand in all the Danubian countries except Hungary, where export purchases by the Army have resulted in increased demand and firmness of prices.

Russian grain yields revised downward in some districts

Although no official figures of yields of the 1933 crop in the Soviet Union are available, some information on yields of the Dnepropetrovsk region (formerly Ekaterinoslav) in the important Steppe region of Ukraine, was made in a speech by a Soviet official M. Khataevich, published in "Socialist Agriculture" of November 15. According to this statement the crop was considerable below the August estimates. The yield in a number of districts varied from 5 - 8 quintals per hectare or 7.4 - 11.9 bushels of 60 pounds, per acre. These figures apply not to wheat alone, but, as in customary in Soviet statistics, to all cereals and legumes. Wheat, however, is the leading crop in this region.

The average yield of all cereals and legumes for the last five pre-war years, 1909-1913 for the former province of Ekaterinoslav, which may be considered geographically comparable with the present Dnepropetrovsk region, equalled 13.1 bushels of 60 pounds per acre with a variation from 11.4 bushels to 1911 to 14.7 bushels in 1909. These figures, which are of the prewar Central Statistical Committee, are considered by many statisticians and official Soviet publications as under-estimates. Comparable data for more recent years are not available. The reasons for the low yields this year are stated to be prevalence of weeds and pests. An area of 87,352,000 acres was sown to winter

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

crops by November 5 in the Soviet Union. This area was 1,600,000, 4,500,000, and 6,000,000 acres below the area sown on the same date of 1932, 1931, and 1930 respectively. The sowing plan for the country as a whole was executed to the extent of 93.2 percent. North Caucasus still shows considerable lag with 73 percent of the plan sown. For a more detailed preceding discussion, see "Foreign Crops and Markets", November 27, 1933, p. 622.

COTTON

Japanese proposals in Indian Japanese cotton controversy

In the cotton conference at Simla which has been going on for several weeks between Japanese, Indian and English representatives, the latest development, according to trade sources in the Orient, is a Japanese proposal which contains the following important points:

- (1) for the yearly importation of 1,000,000 bales of Indian cotton into Japan, India is to permit the Japanese to export 400,000,000 square yards of piece goods to India at a duty of 5-1/4 annas (11.98 cents at par) per pound of cloth with no allowance or action due to variations in the level of the yen exchange.
- (2) for each additional bale of Indian cotton taken Japan should be allowed an additional 150 square yards of piece goods.
- (3) that excess purchases of cotton over 1,000,000 bales to which the 150 square yards applies shall be limited to a total importation into Japan of 1,500,000 bales.
- (4) the periods for applying the terms included in the proposal should be calculated on a half-year basis and that a 10 percent sufferage should be allowed either way.

The previous discussions have involved a much larger Japanese piece goods figure to India (around 580,000,000 square yards) but also considered much larger takings of Indian cotton by Japan. Earlier tariff discussions were centered on a reduction of around 50 percent in the Indian duty for Japanese goods.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

RICE

Japanese rice crop increased

The second estimate of the Japanese rice crop, as of October 31, received by naval radio from the Bureau's Shanghai office, shows an increase of about 91,000,000 pounds over the first estimate, the new figure being 20,722,639,000 pounds of cleaned rice. This is 9.2 percent above the 1932 harvest of 18,971,882,000 pounds and represents one of the largest crops recorded for Japan, exceeded only by the 1930 crop of 21,009,317,000 pounds. The carryover, estimated on November 1, was placed at 2,984,477,000 pounds, as compared with 2,798,183,000 pounds on the same date in 1932. Imports from Korea for the new crop year were estimated at 2,670,322,000 pounds; from Formosa at 1,413,700,000 pounds. Estimated consumption was placed at 22,475,000,000 pounds, while it was thought that exports would amount to 157,072,000 pounds.

Italian rice crop appears smaller than last year

The 1933 rice crop in Italy appears to be somewhat smaller than the 893,601,000 pounds produced in 1932, according to Vice Consul J. R. Harvey at Milan. Around November 1, the quality of the current crop seemed generally poorer than that of a year ago. The rice harvested so far has shown a lack of uniformity in grade, especially in the qualities usually entering the export trade. Prices, however, have been steady to stronger, particularly in those grades of interest to foreign buyers. Additional strength is given the market by the purchasing activities of the semi-official growers' organization in purchasing to fill export agreements with Germany, Austria and Hungary, of which the German arrangement is the most important with respect to both the volume involved and competition with American rice. Export bounties on Italian rice were increased nearly 130 percent as of September 1, to remain in effect until February 28, 1934.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Britain sets cured pork quotas to February 26

Basic import allocations of cured pork totaling 213,874,000 pounds net have been announced by the British government for the period November 10 - February 28, 1933-34, according to Agricultural Attache W. A. Foley at London. Imports for the full months November - February 1932-33 reached 409,340,000 pounds. The current figure also represents a reduction below the rate of imports prevailing in recent months. The new allocation makes no material change in the percentage distribution of the total imports between the various exporting countries. The United States share remains at 6.3 percent, amounting to 13,476,000 pounds of bacon and ham. The figures cited also include canned bacon and ham and salt pork. Shipments from the United States and from

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T I N U E D

countries sending relatively small amounts are not divided into the four weekly sub-allocations applying to the other contributing countries.

The allotment to Denmark remains at 62 percent of the total import contingent, giving that country 132,621,000 pounds. An additional 6,000,000 pounds also is given Denmark in view of the fact that from June 23 to September 14, 1933, that country did not completely utilize its allotment of 62 percent. Netherlands and Poland each get more than 9 percent of the total foreign allotment, while Lithuania and Sweden are granted over 5 per cent each. Less than 1 percent each goes to Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Russia, and Argentina. The present arrangement is preliminary to the imposition of so-called permanent quotas worked out on a longer time basis than are present quotas with respect to allocating percentage shares of all countries except Denmark, whose share is fixed at 62 percent by treaty.

Germany plans increased fat output

The German government control for margarine production is planning an increase in the output allowance for domestic manufacturers, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. No definite volume of increase has been announced, but the supply situation in all animal fats is held as justifying heavier production. Effective November 14, producers were required to put 50 percent of their output into the cheapest, or household grade, selling only to holders of fat cards at 38 pfennigs per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo (13.01 cents per pound at current exchange rates) tax free. An additional 25 percent must go into so-called consumers' margarine to sell at 22.59 cents per pound, including the tax of 8.56 cents per pound. Two additional classes are provided for, each accounting for 12.5 percent of the production contingent. One class sells for 33.55 cents per pound and the other for 37.66 cents, including the tax.

Seasonally heavier consumption of fats in winter months, and the sharp drop in lard imports have promoted the move to increase the margarine output, which is now sold at prices fixed by the government. The prices now ruling are regarded as equitable to both producers and consumers. Vice Consul Stevne at Hamburg reports that by early November stocks of lard brought in before July 19, to escape the advanced import duty were nearly exhausted, and that interest in new supplies was active. An improved business is seen during the rest of 1933 if no further trade restrictions are imposed, but there is no expectation of anything like the volume of trade prevailing in other recent years.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

A further point of interest in the fat situation is the announcement of another reduction in the contingent of domestic soybean meal production, Mr. Christy states. Mills are now limiting their output of meal to 85 percent of last year's volume. The extent of the new reduction has not yet been announced. It is pointed out, however, that the regulations do not limit the output of oil. The higher oil content of American soybeans as against the Manchurian product is pointed out as a factor in favor of American beans, since their use would yield more oil without increasing the output of meal. It has not yet been made clear by the authorities as to whether production of meal for export will be permitted in addition to the production quota for domestic use.

Australian wool sales firm

The wool sales opened at Brisbane, Australia, on November 27 displayed a firm tone, according to cabled advices from Wool Specialist H. E. Reed at London. Prices compared favorably with those prevailing at the closing of the Sydney sales on November 23. Yorkshire and continental European countries were the chief buyers at Brisbane. As the primary wool markets improved during October and early November, continental markets also displayed a stronger tone up to November 10, Assistant Agricultural Attache Christy at Berlin reports. Prices were firm and trading in top and washed wool was generally active, particularly in November. Noils also were in good demand, and especially firm in price because of reduced output. Occupation of the industry remained satisfactory. Spinners and weavers, as well as knitting mills, reported a fair volume of new orders.

COTTON SUSTAINS UNITED STATES EXPORT INDEX

Expressed as an index number, the volume of United States exports of agricultural products for the month of October, 1933 stood at 120, the highest monthly index since November a year ago, but the lowest October index since 1918. For all commodities except cotton the index was only 77 or 21 points below the index of a year earlier.

Cotton made an excellent showing with an index of 151 which, with one exception, was the highest monthly index in nearly two years and the highest October index since 1929, the total exports of lint cotton amounting to 1,105,000 bales. During the four months ended October 31, 3,313,000 bales were sent to foreign markets as compared with 2,800,000 bales during the corresponding four months of 1932, or a gain of 18 percent. Of this total 807,000 bales went to Japan, 620,000 bales to Germany, 571,000 bales to the United Kingdom, and 337,000 bales to France.

COTTON SUSTAINS UNITED STATES EXPORT INDEX, CONT'D

The continued decline in exports of wheat and flour reduced the index for those commodities to 17, one of the lowest monthly indexes in history. Total exports for October amounted to 1,490,000 bushels which was approximately one-third the extremely poor showing made during October a year earlier.

Regaining some of the ground lost during the last three years, exports of unmanufactured tobacco made a noticeable recovery, the index standing at 202, the highest monthly index since October, 1930. Total exports so far this season, July 1-October 31, have amounted to 157,613,000 pounds as compared with 145,694,000 pounds during the same period of 1932 or a gain of 8 percent. Bright flue-cured, the most important type, made up 107,636,000 pounds of this total, practically duplicating those exports last season. Larger shipments of dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee accounted for most of the increase the major portion of which went to Spain, Belgium, Germany and Sweden.

A short crop in this country, coupled with a keener competition from Canada, greatly reduced United States exports of fresh apples when compared with October a year ago, lowering the index for fruits to 387, the lowest October index since 1925.

Exports of lard were larger and exports of cured pork less than those of other recent months.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, October, 1931, 1932, and 1933, as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	1931	1932	1933		
	October	October	August	September	October
All commodities	139	126	66	97	120
All commodities except					
cotton	127	93	50	57	77
Grain and products	145	58	22	19	18
Animal products	64	68	56	68	69
Dairy products and eggs :	125	74	59	69	54
Fruit	629	593	208	163	387
Cotton fiber, incl.linters	148	143	79	127	151
Wheat, incl. flour	172	49	20	18	17
Tobacco, unmanufactured..	150	181	75	123	202
Hams and bacon	30	23	33	30	28
Lard	110	136	90	123	126

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1900-June, 1914=100. For detailed figures on exports, see page 657.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM a/

In recent years Belgian wheat production has amounted to about 25 percent and rye production around 90 percent of the total quantity required for human consumption and animal feeding purposes. The population of Belgium is a little over 8,000,000 persons and the bread used is chiefly that made from wheat. There has been no marked change in either wheat or rye production since the pre-war period, 1909-1913, but the domestic disappearance of both grains, especially wheat, is now well under the pre-war average. The 1932 wheat crop was placed at 15,341,000 bushels and that of rye at 22,057,000 bushels, with corresponding net imports for the two grains during the year of around 41,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels respectively. Imports of wheat since the war show a marked contrast with those of pre-war as a result of the decline in flour export trade. Formerly Belgian mills exported considerable quantities of flour to Holland and the Scandinavian countries but this trade was lost with the outbreak of the war and has never been regained. See production and import tables, page 656.

Characteristics and quality of Belgian wheats

All Belgian wheats are of soft texture and weak quality. In protein content they range from 7.0 to about 9.0 percent (13.5 percent moisture basis). In wet gluten content they average about 25 percent. The gluten of these wheats is said to be lacking in elasticity. It has fairly good stretching properties but is deficient in resilience and contractility. The moisture content of these wheats ranges from 14 to 15 percent in dry years and from 18 to 20 percent in wet years. According to the records of one of the largest mills in Belgium the hectoliter weight of Belgian wheats for the 1932 crop averaged 75.0 kilograms of 33 pounds per bushel.

Very little work has been done in developing varieties of better milling and baking qualities. Producers are more interested in high yields than in baking quality. Most of the work on variety improvement is in the hands of private enterprise. The lack of interest on the part of producers in the matter of quality is due to the fact that only a small percentage of the domestic wheat crop is used for milling purposes. In years when the condition of the crop is good, 10 to 15 percent of the total production is used for milling purposes and in years when the condition is bad only 5 to 10 percent is used. The remainder of the crop is used for feeding purposes or is exported. Much of it is utilized for poultry feeding.

Wheat and flour trade regulations

On January 20, 1930, a royal decree was issued which provided that the importation and transit of wheat and wheat flour would thenceforth be subject to a special authorization issued by the Minister of Agriculture. This measure was adopted in order to protect domestic producers from the dumping of wheat and flour on the Belgian market by neighboring countries. This decree has subsequently been extended and is still in force at the

a/ Prepared by J. H. Shollenberger, Grain Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Currency conversions are made at the rate prevailing November 27, 1933, unless otherwise specified.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM, CONT'D

present time. According to the provisions of this decree permits are required for the importation of wheat, wheat flour, grits, groats, or semolina.

During most of last season a domestic wheat milling quota of 20 percent was imposed but now millers are free to use as much or as little domestic wheat as they please with no restriction except the import permit and the tax on it. Effective August 17, 1933, the importer has been required to pay an import tax of 10 francs per 100 kilograms (16.43 cents per bushel). Imports must be made through the General Association of Mill Owners. The import tax thus collected during the crop year 1933-34 is to be distributed among domestic wheat producers.

Milling practices and wheat preferences

There are in Belgium about 80 commercial mills and a considerable number of grist mills. These latter, of course, are of small capacity and consequently of little importance. About eighteen of the commercial mills have grinding capacities equal to or in excess of 1,000 sacks of grain per 24 hours. (A sack of grain is equivalent to 100 kilograms or 220 lbs.) The largest mill has a grinding capacity of 6,000 sacks per 24 hours and is located in Brussels which is the greatest milling center of Belgium. In Brussels and its suburbs there are 1 mill of 6,000 sacks grinding capacity, 1 of 3,000 sacks, 1 of 2,000 sacks and 4 of 500 to 600 sacks. The second greatest milling center in Belgium is Antwerp and the third greatest is Ghent. The total milling capacity in Belgium is said to be 60 percent in excess of requirements for domestic consumption.

All, or practically all of the commercial mills, are members of a milling syndicate. The total grinding capacity of these syndicate mills is said to be 60,735 sacks of grain per 24 hours. Information furnished by one of the leading millers indicates that production of the syndicate mills is regulated by the government. Each week in accordance with the estimated requirements of the country the government designates the quantity that may be milled which is then apportioned to the various syndicate mills according to their grinding capacity. When a miller has milled the quantity apportioned to him he shuts his mill down until the next week's assignment is made. For the week of May 7 to 13, 1933, the quantity designated for milling was 200,000 sacks, which on the basis of the total grinding capacity of the syndicate mills was equivalent to approximately three and one-third full days run. The mills outside of the syndicate are allowed to mill as much as they please, but inasmuch as these mills are only of the grist grinding or custom type their production has little or no effect on commercial flour requirements.

Only 3 of the milling companies operating in Belgium employ chemists and two of these only recently. These chemists are under contract with their employers not to give out information regarding their work. Neither are they permitted to show visitors through their laboratories or through the mill. The chemist's position in Belgian mills, as in Swedish mills, is

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM, CONT'D

one of considerable importance. He not only is in complete charge of the laboratory work but is also in supreme command as regards manufacturing technique. The routine chemical tests employed at one of the mills visited consisted of moisture, ash, wet and dry gluten and protein determinations on wheat and moisture, ash, wet and dry gluten and color value determinations on flour. The chemist of this mill attached considerable importance to the difference in percentage between dry gluten content and protein content as an index to quality. If the difference is small the quality will be better than if the difference is large. In domestic wheats the difference in percentage is much greater than in foreign hard wheats. Baking quality is also tested by actual baking tests.

The grain storage capacity of the 6,000 sack mill previously mentioned is 15,000 metric tons (550,000 bushels). This is equivalent to 25 days grinding requirements. No data concerning the grain storage capacity at other mills was obtained, but the writer was informed that in most instances it was much less than that of the mill cited, not only in quantity but in proportion to grinding capacity as well.

As a general practice Belgian millers keep their storage bins filled nearly to capacity at all times of the year. This is necessary in order that the miller may have on hand sufficient quantities of the various types and qualities of wheat to enable him to make up a blend that will suit his purposes. No old crop wheat is stored for the purpose of blending with new crop wheats. This is not necessary for the reason that foreign wheats are fully matured and ready for immediate use by the time they arrive at the mill. Insofar as domestic wheats are concerned, they usually constitute such a small percentage of the milling mixture that their state of maturity makes little or no difference on the baking quality of the resultant flour.

The system of milling used in Belgium is similar to that employed in German mills. The cleaning equipment used includes a sufficient assortment of the various types of cleaning machines to enable the miller to separate most any sort of foreign material that may be present. Cockle separators, oats separators, spiral separators, wheat washers and stoners are of common occurrence in these mills. All foreign wheats are washed before milling but not all domestic wheats.

The mixture of wheats used by the Belgian millers for the production of bread flour is not what would be called a very strong mixture. It consists of both soft and hard wheats. Most any of the various types of wheat grown throughout the world can be used to a more or less limited extent in these mixtures, consequently price is an important factor in the selection made and the percentages in which the various types are used. A considerable quantity of the lower grades of Manitoba wheat is used. United States Hard Winter wheats are well liked and are preferred to Plate wheats but are generally considered to be worth from 3 to 4 percent less than No. 2 Manitoba wheats. There have been times, however, when Hard Winter wheats have brought a higher price than No. 2 Manitoba.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM, CONT'D

Australian wheats, because of their low moisture content are valued a little above Plate wheats, but owing to their low gluten content cannot be used to any considerable extent in the milling mixture. United States Red Durum and Mixed Durums have been used in times past to the extent of 5 to 10 percent in the mill mixture when their price was sufficiently low to make their use profitable and when other wheats available for the mixture were strong enough to offset their weak quality. The Plate, Danubian and Russian wheats are considered to be very variable in quality whereas the Manitobas and Hard Winters are quite uniform in quality. The Plate wheats of this year were said to be somewhat smutty.

One miller reported that when he was required to use 20 percent of domestic wheat his blend consisted of 20 percent domestic wheat, 45 percent Manitoba No. 2, and 35 percent Plate. He further stated that 35 percent was the maximum quantity of Hard Winter wheat he could use in his milling mixture, 65 percent the maximum of Manitoba wheat, 35 percent the maximum of Plate wheat and 10 percent the maximum of Red Durum. He also stated that he could use some Australian and Karachi (India) wheats and could substitute Danubian wheats for Plate wheats.

Another miller stated his mixture varied according to the relative price and availability of the various types of wheat but that usually it consisted about as follows:

10 percent	Domestic wheat	
50	"	Manitoba wheat or 25 percent Manitoba and
		25 " Hard Winter
30	"	Plate wheat
10	"	Danubian wheat.

The preceding mixture applies to present conditions under which millers are not required to use any specified minimum quantity of domestic wheat. At this mill each type of wheat used is cleaned, washed and conditioned separately. Only after the wheats are properly conditioned are they mixed together to form the desired blend. This blend is made up to a standard hectoliter weight of 75.5 kilograms and the flour extraction is held at about 72 percent. Also at this mill moisture content of flour is limited to somewhere between 14.25 and 14.50 percent. This limitation of moisture content is considered of great importance in connection with baking quality but is not practiced at other mills. The moisture content of other domestic flours ranges from 14 to 16 percent.

The mill under discussion makes three grades of flour, the specifications of which are as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Degree of extraction</u>	<u>Wet gluten content</u>	<u>Protein content (14.0% H₂O basis)</u>	<u>Ash content</u>	<u>Proportion of production</u>
Straight	72%	35.5%	---	48%	80%
Long patent	65%	35%	12.0%	45%	15%
Short patent	50%	--	---	---	5%

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM, CONT'D

The above grades of flour are fairly typical of the grades and qualities of the flours most commonly used in Belgium for bread-making purposes. Some soft wheat flours are used but only in comparatively small quantity and for special purposes such as biscuit making. These latter are usually made from a mixture of domestic and Plate wheats. Another special flour made is for use in the manufacture of ice cream cones and wafers. United States Hard Winter wheat is considered best for making flour for this purpose.

The Straight grade flour referred to above is used for the production of the ordinary cheap breads, the long patent flour for rolls and the better or special breads and the short patent flours for cakes and pastries. The low grade flour produced in connection with the milling of the three grades here mentioned are used for feeding purposes. Belgian millers are not permitted to bleach or to improve the quality of their flours by the use of chemicals. Likewise the importation of bleached flours is prohibited. Because of these prohibitions there is no self-rising flour used in Belgium.

Bakery products and baking practices

The breads made in Belgium are principally wheat flour breads. Rye breads are said to constitute not more than 5 percent, and whole wheat breads only about 7 to 8 percent of the total of breads used. At the present time the wheat flour breads of Belgium are the best in quality of any of the breads of Europe. They are of medium light texture with a thin crispy brown colored crust. The interior is soft but not sticky or doughy. The crumb is of a light creamy color. These breads are of excellent flavor. The common or cheaper breads contain no milk or shortening material. These ingredients are used only in the fancy or special breads. Loaf volumes average about 3,200 c.c. per kilogram of bread. A dry matter content of not less than 640 grams per kilogram of bread is required by law and loaves when offered for sale must be of a weight equal to not less than 96 percent of their designated weight.

Other forms of bakery goods produced consist of pastries, cakes and tarts, and a sort of cheap ginger bread type of cake made from rye flour. The pastries are of excellent quality and include both the French and the Danish or Swedish type.

About 90 percent of the wheat flour breads are hearth baked and 10 percent pan baked. The hearth breads are made usually in flat round shapes. The common breads, which constitute about 70 percent of the entire production of wheat flour bread, are of this latter type. Some of the fancy or special wheat flour breads are also of this type and some are of the pan type. The common or cheap hearth baked loaves differ from the fancy hearth baked loaves in that they are baked more closely together in the oven so that they have points of contact with each other. Some hearth breads are made in long narrow shapes but constitute only a small percentage of the total production. Thirty percent of the wheat flour breads used are of the fancy or special quality sort, two-thirds of which is of the hearth baked round flat type and one-third of the pan type.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN BELGIUM, CONT'D

On September 21, 1933, the breads of common type retailed in Brussels at 1.60 francs per kilogram (4.66 cents per pound) and the fancy or special breads at 1.70 to 1.80 francs per kilogram (4.66 to 4.93 cents per pound). The wholesale price of flour on the same date was 130 francs per 100 kilograms (\$8.98 per barrel of 136 lbs.)

Bread baking in Belgium is generally done by the sponge andough method. Bread making in Belgium is modernized so that even the smallest bakeries in the cities use kneading machines. Only in the small villages in the country does handkneading still exist.

Practically all the bread used in Belgium is made in commercial bakeries. Belgian bakers are reputed to be among the best to be found anywhere in Europe. Most of the bread is made in bakeries of the proprietor operated small shop type. There are some large bakeries but only in the principal cities. These larger bakeries distribute their product to the public mainly through bread shops which they maintain at numerous points in the area which they desire to cover. Some deliveries are made to the consumer from these shops, but as a general rule most sales and deliveries are made over the shop counter. Bakery products are not sold in grocery stores as in America.

Dietary practices

Belgium is primarily a wheat flour bread country. Rye breads and whole wheat breads are little used. It is considered undesirable to eat whole wheat breads unless they are labelled health bread. Among the poorer classes of people bread and potatoes are the principal articles of diet.

Breakfast for the middle and lower classes of people usually consists of bread, an egg and a cup of coffee. For the upper and some of the middle class people rolls are used instead of bread, and in addition butter and jam are served. Cereal foods such as wheat farina and oat-meal are sometimes served at breakfast. During the forenoon no lunch is eaten, except possibly by the laboring class.

Except for laborers who must carry their midday meal, the heavy meal of the day comes at noontime. This meal consists of soup, cooked meat, potatoes, vegetables and sometimes salads but no bread. People who carry their dinner eat meat or jam sandwiches. From 3 to 5 p.m. is tea time. Cakes and pastries are served with the tea. This is more or less a social period and at this time of day in the cities the cafes and restaurants are full of people.

The evening meal is served from 6 to 8 p.m. For those who carry their midday meal this is a heavy meal, but for those who eat their heavy meal at noon it is the beginning of a lunch and drinking period which lasts most of the evening. This lunch consists of bread and cold meats or sausages and in some instances porridge. The drink served may be tea, beer or wine.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, disappearance and net imports in
Belgium, 1909-13 and 1926-1932 crop years starting
July 1.

Items	1909-13	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Production</u>								
Wheat	15,199	12,801	16,277	17,215	13,225	13,236	13,817	15,341
Rye	23,644	20,108	21,854	23,154	22,162	18,629	20,482	22,057
Total	38,843	32,909	38,131	40,369	35,387	31,865	34,299	37,398
<u>Disappearance</u>								
Wheat	66,111	52,659	53,507	58,734	55,748	58,395	61,401	56,215
Rye	23,569	23,574	23,540	23,497	23,745	24,693	24,312	26,004
Total	94,630	76,233	81,047	82,231	79,493	83,088	85,713	82,219
<u>Net Imports</u>								
Wheat	50,912	39,858	42,230	41,519	42,523	45,153	47,584	40,874
Rye	4,925	3,466	686	343	1,583	6,064	3,830	3,947
Total	55,837	43,324	42,916	41,862	44,106	51,223	51,223	44,821

Official figures.

WHEAT: Area, production and net imports into Italy
1928-29 to 1933-34

Crop year	Area	Production	Net imports wheat and flour
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1928-29	12,263	228,598	89,747
1929-30	11,794	260,125	43,427
1930-31	11,917	210,071	33,579
1931-32	11,803	244,415	33,485
1932-33	12,236	277,163	13,214
1933-34	12,568	297,621	

Official figures.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October,
1932 and 1933

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932	1933	1932	1933
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				dollars	dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No.	1	1	57	71
Hogs	No.	2	2	22	20
Sheep and goats	No.	1	a/	3	4
Poultry, live	Lb.	14	11	8	9
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	611	307	135	75
Cheese	Lb.	418	412	73	81
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	10	13	10	8
Condensed	Lb.	2,352	1,306	322	153
Dried	Lb.	1,060	795	196	181
Evaporated	Lb.	10,819	10,512	614	654
Infants' foods, malted	Lb.	451	554	121	149
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	578	610	131	126
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	511	1,003	95	129
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	3,494	4,612	228	268
Beef, canned	Lb.	271	336	64	88
Total beef	Lb.	4,276	5,951	387	485
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	60	41	3	4
Loins and other fresh	Lb.	1,639	3,386	141	299
Total fresh pork	Lb.	1,699	3,427	144	303
Bacon	Lb.	5,774	8,008	412	648
Canned	Lb.	2,789	3,708	561	885
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	22,558	28,788	2,376	3,478
Pickled or salted	Lb.	5,278	6,940	308	450
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	375	361	28	39
Total pork	Lb.	38,473	51,232	3,829	5,803
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	74	120	12	18
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	315	658	68	119
Other canned meats, including					
canned poultry	Lb.	155	157	29	23
Sausage, canned	Lb.	242	354	50	77
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	722	990	130	182
Sausage casings	Lb.	9,642	12,640	1,034	2,527
Other meats, incl. meat extracts:					
and edible offal	Lb.	8,383	10,893	570	804
Total meats	Lb.	62,282	83,195	6,109	10,038

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July
to October, 1932 and 1933, cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932	1933	1932	1933
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:				dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	168,220	170,463	10,081	10,968
Lard, neutral	Lb.	1,889	1,671	124	121
Oleo oil	Lb.	14,784	9,623	808	575
Oleo stock	Lb.	2,919	4,053	157	236
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	3,523	2,801	184	160
Tallow	Lb.	1,444	2,197	65	105
Other animal oils, greases, and: fats	Lb.	23,856	23,724	790	969
Total oils and fats	Lb.	216,635	214,537	12,209	13,134
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,146	1,892	193	301
Cotton (500 lbs.)	Bale	2,800	3,313	105,329	163,600
Cotton linters (500 lbs.) ...	Bale	67	61	747	931
FRUITS:					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	104	50	175	64
Fresh	Box	2,633	1,564	3,340	1,926
Fresh	Bbl.	668	292	2,785	1,181
Dried	Lb.	11,066	9,918	639	844
Apricots, dried	Lb.	21,492	20,870	1,512	2,060
Grapefruit	Box	218	240	594	605
Oranges	Box	1,109	1,111	2,462	2,386
Pears, fresh	Lb.	86,319	61,987	3,070	2,243
Prunes, dried	Lb.	69,124	57,294	2,528	3,153
Raisins	Lb.	67,659	44,902	3,120	2,004
Canned fruit	Lb.	141,109	144,280	9,038	9,205
GRAINS, FLOUR, AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	3,768	1,923	1,397	1,028
Buckwheat, excluding flour ..	Bu.	28	a/	15	a/
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	3,304	1,787	1,259	1,137
Malt	Bu.	49	49	47	51
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	2,792	692	856	594
Rice, incl. flour, meal, and broken rice	Lb.	63,352	33,763	1,096	1,038
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	285	16	135	11
Wheat	Bu.	12,243	117	7,008	123
Wheat flour	Bbl.	1,459	1,230	4,536	5,010
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	19,102	6,132	11,604	5,133

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July
to October, 1932 and 1933, cont'd

Article exported	Unit:	July - October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932	1933	1932	1933
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILSEED PRODUCTS:				dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake & meal (2,240 lbs.)	Ton:	39	26	739	552
Linseed cake and meal " "	Ton:	35	92	966	2,695
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.:	7,018	2,229	234	73
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.:	3,622	2,210	210	155
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton:	14	18	435	592
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.:	107,516	107,666	19,745	25,760
Barley	Lb.:	3,405	4,032	355	521
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.:	21,351	32,083	1,785	2,386
Dark Virginia	Lb.:	5,526	4,736	1,067	731
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.:	4,248	4,251	978	1,049
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.:	579	285	64	33
One-sucker leaf	Lb.:	302	509	33	35
Cigar leaf	Lb.:	89	690	35	143
Black fat, water baler, and					
dark African	Lb.:	2,852	3,341	432	474
Perique	Lb.:	26	20	10	7
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.:	145,694	157,613	24,482	31,144
Stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.:	6,847	6,125	311	306
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Bu.:	50	35	88	92
Peas, dried	Bu.:	18	12	42	44
Onions	Bu.:	223	116	122	86
Potatoes, white	Bu.:	374	287	222	321
Vegetables, canned	Lb.:	7,924	11,213	680	942
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.:	1,673	2,057	448	549
Glucose	Lb.:	14,026	14,712	339	366
Hops	Lb.:	219	1,457	40	528
Starch, corn	Lb.:	12,306	15,183	365	433
GRAND TOTAL				201,724	263,066

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October,
1932 and 1933

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932	1933	1932	1933
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:				dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No.	12	8	320	232
Hogs.....	Lb.	14	1	1	a/
Horses.....	No.	a/	1	97	244
Sheep, lambs, and goats.....	No.	a/	a/	2	1
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	130	267	37	44
Casein.....	Lb.	235	7,141	6	384
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	4,674	3,273	1,041	819
Other.....	Lb.	14,005	9,821	3,118	2,142
Total cheese.....	Lb.	18,679	13,100	4,159	2,961
Cream.....	Gal.	45	25	63	31
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated.....	Lb.	328	253	15	12
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	165	247	37	32
Whole, skimmed, & buttermilk.....	Gal.	11	21	2	4
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	68	64	9	9
Eggs, whole, dried.....	Lb.	2	a/	1	a/
Eggs, whole, frozen.....	Lb.	a/	101	a/	9
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	665	126	262	52
Egg albumen, frozen.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	371	1,764	43	121
Yolks, frozen.....	Lb.	201	172	18	12
Hides and skins.....	Lb.	44,036	169,930	4,629	24,343
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	351	101	31	10
Beef and veal, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	171	233	11	13
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	26	2	2	a/
Pork-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	676	126	61	12
Hams, shoulders, and bacon.....	Lb.	969	488	195	130
Pickled, salted, and other.....	Lb.	261	205	79	67
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	3,956	5,175	1,250	1,839
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	27,460	27,250	34,819	47,819
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	7,534	112,407	709	13,980
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	126,433	169,085	5,324	7,322
Coffee.....	Lb.	392,973	507,632	38,130	37,568
Cotton (478 lbs.).....	Bale	28	43	1,333	2,554
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lbs.).....	Ton	5	2	73	36
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation ".....	Ton	33	63	43	962
Withdrawn bonded mills ".....	Ton	23	0	262	0

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1952 and 1953, cont'd

Articles imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
FEDS AND FODDERS, CONT'D:				dollars	dollars
Hay (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	1	1	10	6
Oil cake and oil-cake meal -					
Bean (soy)	Lb.	8,092	29,478	42	261
Coconut	Lb.	3,320	8,999	23	54
Cottonseed	Lb.	137	1,267	1	7
Linseed	Lb.	4,228	8,398	35	69
All other	Lb.	131	2,242	1	18
Total	Lb.	13,656	50,384	102	429
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	18,677	13,330	8,630	6,342
Berries, natural or in brine	Lb.	2,615	3,799	181	197
Currents	Lb.	2,024	5,526	199	132
Dates	Lb.	16,094	19,978	586	804
Figs	Lb.	3,125	1,823	205	118
Grapes	cu. ft.	1	1	3	4
Lemons	Lb.	2,731	2,119	101	60
Limes	Lb.	1,500	1,298	43	36
Pineapples -					
Fresh		b/	b/	83	19
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	1,235	1,669	67	82
Products of the Philippines	Lb.	2,024	18	162	a/
Raisins	Lb.	599	579	49	69
Olives -					
In brine	Gal.	1,459	2,224	565	1,161
Dried or ripe	Lb.	65	24	5	2
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	Bu.	2,72	47	29	23
Oats	Bu.	4	108	1	40
Rice -					
Uncleaned	Lb.	138	430	4	8
Cleaned (except patna)	Lb.	1,822	2,523	31	50
Patna	Lb.	550	260	11	6
Meal, flour, and broken	Lb.	153	6,103	5	84
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	3,068	4,072	1,545	2,560
NUTS		b/	b/	2,752	3,347
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oil	Lb.	23,231	33,617	889	2,190
Cacao butter	Lb.	7	3	1	1
Coconut, product of the P.I.	Lb.	66,060	105,842	1,933	2,338
Linseed oil	Lb.	6	7,432	a/	269
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	21,811	25,902	2,036	2,674
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	17,231	22,039	690	1,096

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1932 and 1933, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932	1933	1932	1933
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Palmkernel	Lb.	582	2,565	18	62
Palm oil	Lb.	72,183	100,102	1,893	2,511
Peanut oil	Lb.	295	339	18	26
Soybean oil	Lb.	1	3,213	a/	105
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	18,438	56,476	361	986
Copra	Lb.	135,047	271,753	2,365	3,716
Flaxseed	Bu.	1,162	7,691	745	8,279
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,036	21,574	37	437
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	b/	b/	609	1,140
Spices	Lb.	28,510	38,111	2,609	3,335
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	994	929	30,856	36,718
Tea	Lb.	33,041	40,909	3,774	6,190
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured	Lb.	6,376	6,204	3,753	4,378
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	676	662	25	26
VEGETABLES:					
Beans -					
Dried	Lb.	3,805	6,298	91	178
Green or unripe	Lb.	28	13	1	a/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	3,091	3,157	130	96
Cowpeas, dried	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Garlic	Lb.	2,372	2,507	57	84
Onions	Lb.	1,831	1,278	22	20
Peas, except cowpeas & chickpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	1,763	5,278	47	157
Green	Lb.	193	29	15	1
Potatoes, white	Bu.	2	79	1	67
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	22	27	a/	1
Turnips	Lb.	20,980	21,803	88	193
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	20,365	24,154	775	1,033
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		b/	b/	1,549	1,969
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured (2,240 lbs)	Ton	a/	2	99	587
Hemp, unmanufactured (2,240 lbs)	Ton	a/	a/	5	60
Jute and jute butts, unmf. "	Ton	2	11	114	708
Kapok(2,240 lbs)	Ton	2	4	333	806
Manila	Ton	8	14	439	804
New Zealand fiber ..	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and Henequen..	Ton	76	45	3,633	2,736
Rubber, crude	Lb.	294,783	409,798	8,553	22,771
GRAND TOTAL				175,936	266,303

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/
	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:
	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
Aug. 26 c/	59 : 98 :	50 : 92 :	57 : 94 :	53 : 70 :	61 : 75 :	d/ 50 : e/ 62 :
Oct. 27 c/	45 : 70 :	40 : 67 :	46 : 67 :	42 : 53 :	52 : 59 :	d/ 44 : e/ 49 :
28 :	44 : 88 :	39 : 82 :	46 : 84 :	42 : 62 :	52 : 65 :	f/ 41 : 55 :
Nov. 4 :	44 : 87 :	39 : 81 :	46 : 83 :	41 : 63 :	50 : 67 :	f/ 39 : 58 :
10 :	46 : 90 :	42 : 84 :	50 : 85 :	42 : 64 :	52 : 69 :	42 : 59 :
18 :	43 : 87 :	39 : 81 :	47 : 83 :	40 : 64 :	51 : 69 :	42 : 57 :
25 :	44 : 82 :	38 : 76 :	45 : 78 :	38 : 63 :	50 : 68 :	40 : 56 :

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ High and low for period (Aug. 28-Oct. 27, 1933)(Aug. 29-Oct. 28, 1932). d/ Oct. and Nov. futures. e/ Oct. and Dec. futures. f/ Feb. futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets:	No. 2 Kansas City	No. 1 Minneapolis	No. 2 Minneapolis	No. 2 St. Louis	Western White Seattle a/
	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:	1932: 1933:
	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
Sept. 2 b/	57 : 93 :	49 : 90 :	61 : 94 :	56 : 103 :	56 : 91 :	56 : 75 :
Oct. 21 b/	51 : 78 :	45 : 75 :	53 : 79 :	51 : 91 :	49 : 76 :	50 : 66 :
28 :	49 : 86 :	43 : 85 :	53 : 87 :	48 : 76 :	48 : 88 :	48 : 75 :
Nov. 4 :	48 : 86 :	42 : 84 :	50 : 86 :	47 : 100 :	47 : 89 :	45 : 73 :
11 :	50 : 87 :	44 : 84 :	51 : 86 :	50 : 102 :	48 : 91 :	45 : 76 :
18 :	51 : 90 :	44 : 87 :	54 : 91 :	52 : 104 :	48 : 92 :	46 : 77 :
25 :	48 : 87 :	41 : 84 :	50 : 87 :	49 : 101 :	48 : 88 :	46 : 75 :

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery. b/ High and low for period (Sept. 2-Oct. 21, 1932 and 1933).

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Prices c.i.f. Shanghai, November 17, 1933, with comparisons a/

Date	Western white No. 2	Canadian No. 3	Australian F.A.Q.	Argentine	Domestic Chinese	Shanghai Flour
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents b/
Oct. 28	---	62	62	60	---	64
Nov. 3	---	65	64	62	---	68
10	---	67	67	62	---	72
17	---	67	69	64	---	78
24	---	c/ 72	68	63	65	79

a/ Converted at current exchange rate. b/ Per bag of 49 pounds. c/ Canadian No. 2.

FEED GRAINS: Revisions in 1933 production estimates, December 4, 1933

Country	Barley		Oats		Corn	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States ..	--	--	--	--	2,875,570	2,289,544
Canada	80,773	63,737	416,034	330,769	5,057 ^{a/}	4,658
Norway	5,433	4,754	13,328	12,342	:	:
Sweden	10,904	8,805	81,845	64,451	:	:
Luxemburg	216	242	3,182	3,665	:	:
France	50,015	^{a/} 57,486	331,936	^{a/} 392,759	:	:
Spain	132,565	97,047	57,214	38,798	27,286	22,076
Germany	147,647	159,190	458,160	478,850	:	:
Austria	12,589	17,109	26,855	37,485	4,803 ^{a/}	5,445
Czechoslovakia ..	69,119	55,716	114,627	96,617	:	:
Hungary	33,029	35,388	21,756	21,984	95,744	71,874
Yugoslavia	17,982	21,265	18,543	25,560	188,689	143,913
Bulgaria	14,102	16,529	7,776	10,723	41,511	41,065
Latvia	8,849	8,439	22,252	21,626	:	:
Estonia	4,603	3,595	8,966	7,500	:	:
Finland	8,218	7,560	46,122	41,226	:	:
Algeria	30,901	29,510	:	:	217 ^{a/}	197
Tunis	:	:	:	:	217 ^{a/}	236
Syria & Lebanon ..	9,299	12,696	931 ^{a/}	367	:	:
Java & Madura ..	:	:	:	:	74,891 ^{a/}	81,493
Countries prev. reported and unchanged	761,543	617,438	1,710,070	1,193,770	518,770	462,236
Total of countries as previously reported ^{b/}	1,347,777	1,158,287	3,006,735	2,378,492	3,747,570	3,031,832
Total of countries reported at present	1,397,792	1,216,506	3,339,602	2,778,522	3,832,755	3,122,737

^{a/} First estimate.^{b/} See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 6, 1933, page 541.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley			
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3	Special						
	Yellow				White	No. 2						
	1932:1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
High <u>b/</u> ...	38	62	33	68	34	42	50	97	25	45	54	75
Low <u>b/</u> ...	24	22	24	42	28	33	29	32	14	15	27	24
			Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.						
Oct. 28...	25	44	25	47	36	36	31	63	14	36	30	66
Nov. 4...@	24	41	24	44	29	37	29	62	15	34	28	66
11...	25	45	26	47	29	39	31	62	15	35	30	64
18...	26	47	26	48	30	42	34	65	16	35	34	64
25...	25	45	25	46	28	41	30	63	16	33	31	62

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports		Shipments 1933,		Exports as far as	
	for year		week ended <u>a/</u>		reported	
	1931-32	1932-33	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25 to and	1932-33:1933-34
	b/				incl.	b/ b/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>						
United States...	5,084	9,155	422	22	440:Nov. 25	4,443: 3,160
Canada	14,505	6,750			:Oct. 31	4,723: 536
Argentina.....	13,822	17,431: <u>d/</u>	36: <u>d/</u>	46: <u>d/</u>	23:Nov. 25	131: 3,581
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ...	29,653	21,537	940	998	495:Nov. 25	15,367: 15,937
Total	63,064	54,873				24,664: 23,264
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>						
United States...	4,437	5,361	2	8	0:Nov. 25	2,992: 702
Canada.....	18,467	14,153			:Oct. 31	5,654: 2,258
Argentina.....	52,194	33,891: <u>d/</u>	267: <u>d/</u>	158: <u>d/</u>	172:Nov. 25	9,937: 7,555
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ...	947	892	150	50	179:Nov. 25	590: 1,169
Total.....	76,045	54,502				19,173: 11,684
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u>					<u>f/</u>	
United States...	6,035	7,259	273	355	225:Nov. 25	1,556: 854
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ...	38,374	73,311	222	179	357:Nov. 25	5,670: 1,337
Argentina.....	314,834	186,419: <u>d/</u>	4,644: <u>d/</u>	4,347: <u>d/</u>	3,747:Nov. 25	17,865: 14,367
U. of S. Africa <u>d/</u> ...	16,071	11,409	0	0	0:Nov. 25	2,562: 0
Total.....	375,374	278,393				27,053: 17,058
United States						
imports	393	163				

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning Nov. 1. f/ Nov. 1 to and including.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
October and August-October, 1932 and 1933
(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-October		October	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	657,939:	496,192:	257,417:	218,618
United Kingdom	380,540:	442,047:	218,982:	182,558
France	315,903:	340,785:	113,986:	162,151
Italy	222,161:	232,369:	104,202:	118,612
Spain	81,544:	86,945:	30,949:	37,722
Belgium	57,630:	45,275:	24,651:	17,853
Poland and Danzig	42,614:	69,351:	22,826:	26,161
Netherlands	38,475:	35,466:	19,117:	16,600
Sweden	22,478:	22,892:	7,925:	12,367
Portugal	15,024:	16,713:	3,390:	5,432
Soviet Russia (Europe)	0:	21,774:	0:	0
Other Europe	20,402:	24,428:	7,880:	10,234
Total Europe	1,834,710:	1,854,237:	811,325:	803,313
Canada	30,693:	36,244:	17,650:	24,583
Japan	330,011:	605,452:	209,662:	241,375
China	62,228:	57,627:	14,384:	23,263
British India	4,348:	9,314:	2,858:	4,361
Other countries	14,356:	7,922:	9,347:	3,696
Total exports	2,326,346:	2,591,296:	1,065,226:	1,105,591
Total imports ^{a/}	19,036:	30,852:	4,206:	12,679
Total reexports ^{a/}	2,196:	3,976:	776:	989
Net exports	2,309,506:	2,564,420:	1,061,796:	1,093,901
LINTERS:				
Germany	16,957:	10,779:	4,469:	1,428
France	10,963:	2,578:	5,204:	1,000
United Kingdom	10,273:	13,160:	6,986:	3,586
Netherlands	5,333:	2,333:	1,936:	276
Belgium	4,348:	107:	844:	94
Other Europe	770:	1,182:	699:	719
Total Europe	47,694:	30,859:	20,188:	7,103
Canada	3,847:	3,345:	1,852:	1,437
Japan	3,860:	3,208:	1,399:	0
Other countries	577:	1,221:	25:	9
Total exports	55,978:	38,413:	23,444:	8,549

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. ^{a/} Bales of 473 pounds net.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at
Liverpool, November 17, 1933, with comparisons
(Converted at current exchange rate)

Description	1933									
	September			October			November			
	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	
PRICES	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Middling	10.80	11.05	10.75	10.46	10.40	10.86	10.96	11.32	11.31	
Low Middling	10.10	10.26	9.96	9.69	9.64	10.10	10.15	10.52	10.43	
Egyptian (Fully good fair) :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sakellaridis	14.51	14.58	14.27	13.77	13.30	13.37	14.65	15.21	15.28	
Uppers	12.77	12.66	12.47	12.00	11.70	12.08	12.23	12.64	12.59	
Brazilian (Fair)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ceara	11.10	11.24	10.95	10.66	10.49	10.98	11.06	11.46	11.42	
Sao Paulo	11.20	11.34	11.05	10.75	10.59	11.08	11.16	11.59	11.53	
East Indian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Broach (Fully good)	8.93	9.03	8.71	8.44	8.30	8.65	8.64	9.06	8.99	
Omra #1, Fine	8.81	8.92	8.60	8.33	8.19	8.53	8.52	8.94	8.80	
Sind (Fully good)	7.47	7.59	7.27	7.04	6.92	7.21	7.16	7.59	7.61	
Peruvian (Good)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Tanguis	13.59	13.71	13.42	13.06	12.66	13.34	13.48	14.06	14.06	
Mitafifi	13.95	13.81	13.83	12.98	12.74	13.26	13.62	14.46	14.33	

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton
Association Weekly Circular.

CLEANED RICE: Production in Japan 1928-1933

Year	Production (cleaned)
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1928	18,944,547
1929	18,710,377
1930	21,009,317
1931	17,346,179
1932	18,971,882
1933	a/ 20,723,355

a/ Previous estimate.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1931-32, 1932-33 and July 1-November 18, 1932 and 1933

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, week ended			Shipments	
	1931-32	1932-33	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	1932	1933
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	323,638	298,514	5,272	5,494	5,675	141,340	95,993
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	206,253	239,257	5,283	4,149	5,675	162,524	107,351
United States <u>c/</u>	135,797	41,211	92	242	466	22,292	7,062
Argentina	144,572	115,412	928	836	482	16,652	46,906
Australia	163,004	153,400	1,220	1,408	815	34,440	34,059
Russia <u>d/</u>	71,664	17,408	768	944	1,400	12,280	13,952
Danube & Bulgaria <u>d/</u>	59,280	1,704	528	576	324	1,452	6,504
British India	<u>c/</u> 2,913	<u>c/</u> 369	0	0	0	0	0
Total <u>c/</u>	755,071	587,307	8,716	9,258	8,753	206,624	195,414
Total European ship-							
ments <u>a/</u>	597,976	442,252	7,920			f/ 156,136	f/ 153,600
Total ex-European							
shipments <u>a/</u>	194,464	164,455	1,544			f/ 44,871	f/ 37,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhalls' Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. a/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's. f/ To November 11.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Nov. 25, 1932-33 and 1933-34
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Nov. 25, 1932 and 1933

Commodity	July 1 - Nov. 25		Weeks ended			
	1932-33	1933-34	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat <u>a/</u>	11,316	506	2	12	78	297
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	7,976	6,556	132	80	164	169
Rye	235	16	---	---	---	---
Corn	4,669	2,421	1	273	355	225
Oats	2,519	351	---	2	8	---
Barley <u>a/</u>	4,443	3,180	353	422	22	440
	: Jan. 1 - Nov. 25					
	: 1932	: 1933				
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders incl.						
Wiltshire sides	58,812	73,073	1,404	2,007	1,330	1,666
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	17,522	18,865	604	265	276	1,089
Lard	498,353	517,443	7,324	8,652	8,952	11,317
Pickled pork	15,077	15,050	468	413	475	43

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Sources: Official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific Ports wheat 295,000 bushels, flour 9,000 bbls. from San Francisco; barley 440,000 bus; rice 1,822,000 lbs. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in New York
of specified currencies, August-November, 1933 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1933						
			Month			Week ended			
			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Nov. 27
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina <u>b/</u>	Peso	96.48	79.43	83.09	86.12	91.61	95.43	93.88	89.32
Canada	Dollar	100.00	94.28	96.47	97.60	99.97	102.04	102.57	100.75
China	Shang.yuan:	<u>c/</u>	28.07	29.63	29.85	32.20	33.68	33.65	33.14
Denmark	Krone	26.80	20.12	20.83	20.84	22.43	23.69	23.69	22.73
England	Pound	486.66	450.27	466.47	466.83	502.44	530.59	530.31	509.47
France	Franc	3.92	5.37	5.77	5.82	6.20	6.45	6.35	6.04
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	32.71	35.43	35.43	37.77	39.40	38.76	36.88
Italy	Lira	5.26	7.22	7.81	7.82	8.32	8.68	8.56	8.13
Japan	Yen	49.85	26.90	27.25	27.77	29.77	30.90	31.11	30.20
Mexico	Peso	49.85	28.11	28.15	28.17	27.26	27.69	27.69	27.69
Netherlands	Guilder	40.20	55.38	59.88	59.95	63.88	66.48	65.42	62.25
Norway	Krone	26.80	22.65	23.44	23.45	25.22	26.65	26.65	25.55
Spain	Peseta	19.30	11.46	12.41	12.43	13.18	13.39	13.23	12.59
Sweden	Krona	26.80	23.23	24.05	24.07	25.88	27.35	27.36	26.22

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Quotations are for gold pesos, paper pesos (m/n) computed at 10 percent of gold exchange rate. c/ Par varies with the price of silver in New York.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS (By weekly cable)

		Week ended		
Market and item	Unit	Nov. 24, 1932 a/	Nov. 16, 1933 a/	Nov. 23, 1933 a/
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	59,477	---	---
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.27	16.32	16.81
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	8.85	15.39	14.91
UNITED KINGDOM b/:				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	101,267	57,931	57,796
Prices at Liverpool 1st. qual.:				
American green bellies	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.04	15.50	15.53
Danish green sides	"	8.76	18.86	18.89
Canadian green sides	"	7.06	16.76	16.86
American short green hams ..	"	9.48	16.85	17.39
American refined lard	"	7.33	8.06	7.55

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importers to wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

Index

	Page		Page
Late cables	640	:: Meat (pork):	
Crop and Market Prospects	641	:: Exports, United States by weeks;	
-----		:: 1933.....	668
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:		:: Import quotas set to Feb. 28,	
INDEX NUMBERS, U.S. Oct. 1933 ..	648	:: U.K. Nov. 15, 1933	646
Principal products, U.S. Oct.		:: Prices, foreign markets, 1933 ..	669
1933	657	:: Rice production, 1933:	
Agricultural imports, principal		:: Italy	646
products, U.S. Oct. 1933	660	:: Japan	646, 667
Cotton:		:: Rye:	
Conference proposals by Japan,		:: Prices, United States, Nov. 25,	
India, Nov. 1933	645	:: 1933	665
Exports, U.S. October, 1933	666	:: Production, world, 1933	641
Prices, U.K. Nov. 17, 1933	645	:: Wheat:	
Exchange rates, foreign, Nov. 27,		:: Crop conditions, Southern	
1933	669	:: Hemisphere, Nov. 1933	642
Fat production increase planned,		:: Imports, Italy, 1928-1933	656
Germany, Nov. 1933	647	:: Information summary, Dec. 4,	
Grains:		:: 1933	641
CONSUMPTION AND TRADE (BREAD)		:: Market conditions, China, Nov.	
BELGIUM, NOV. 1933	650	:: 1933	642
Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1933 ...	668	:: Prices, principal markets,	
Information summary (feed) Dec.		:: Nov. 25, 1933	665
4, 1933	643	:: Production:	
Movement, principal countries,		:: Italy, 1928-1933	656
Nov. 25, 1933	665	:: World, 1933	641
Prices (feed) principal markets,		:: Shipments, principal countries,	
Nov. 25, 1933	665	:: Nov. 25, 1933	668
Production (feed) world, 1933 ..	664	:: Situation, Czechoslovakia,	
Supplies, (feed) Danube Basin,		:: 1933	642
1933	668	:: Wool, market conditions, Australia,	
Yields, Russia, 1933	644	:: Nov. 27, 1933	648